

සමාජ ප්‍රතිබිම්බනය හා සිංහල නවකතාව
(70, 80 දශකයන්හි රචිත නවකතා ආශ්‍රයෙන් කෙරෙන අධ්‍යයනයකි)

ඊස්. ඩී. අනුරාද්‍රිකා කුමාරි කුලරත්න

There is no other art or type of literature that deals with as many facets of human existence as does the novel. Though the social aspects are prevalent in novels they contain within themselves a reality and a truth which are so to speak, metafictional reality and a truth quite distinct from and over and above the real world it presents. Novel is the meaning of novelist's image of the world, the positive or negative significance the author attributes to life. But contained within that image of individual are bits and pieces which go to make up the reality and the truth proper to the fictitious world itself, social relationships, social history, and the situation of the individual in a particular social context. And as with Sociology, Literature too is pre-eminently concerned with man's social world, his adaptation to it and his desire to change it. The novel as the major literary genre of industrial society can be seen as a faithful attempt to recreate the social world of man's relationship with his family, with politics, with the state; it delineates his roles within the family and other social institutions. The following paper, applying the methodologies of sociology of literature strives to discover the core of meaning, in novels which expresses many aspects such as social class, work, love, nature, art etc. The social phenomena which took place in 70's and 80's in Sri Lanka were taken into consideration and examined and special attention was paid to discuss the impact of the open economy on indigenons morals, norms and value systems and its consequences.

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